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NO. 6.

## IN DARKEST CUBA.

Talk with Mr. N. G. Gonzales as to His Experience.

## WHO HAS JUST RETURNED.

First Council in Freed Cuba. Things Seen, the Story of Which Will Make Entertaining Reading. A Hurred Resume.

On boys who have been running State so well during my absence, Mr. N. G. Gonzales, last night, have made a little mistake in assuming in our editorial and local welcomes; which I highly appreciate, that I would at once take up my old work of writing editorials. I simply can't do it. I have lost the hang of the thing and lost the run of the news. I feel shockingly ignorant. Just think of it! Not a campaign speech have I read, and I am just now trying to discover by hard study of the files of the State something about the battles before Santiago. About three weeks after Cervantes' squadron was annihilated, a Havana paper with an incidental reference to it reached our camp, and I think it was about the 10th of August that two copies of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana of August 1 and 2 told us that Santiago had fallen. I've got to catch up a little with the news before I can say my old place.

"You are going to take advantage of the delay to write about your Cuban experiences also, aren't you?" "Well I may make a start, but as I kept a pretty full diary there won't be much new work in that line. I have nothing of any exciting interest to tell and my notes are largely of personal experiences of no general moment, but so many friends have asked me to print them that I will do so. They will at least throw light on the situation in 'Darkest Cuba' and embody facts about the country and its people which the war correspondents have overlooked. I jotted down all the information of all sorts I could obtain and had opportunity to put on paper. It will not tell of great battles and sieges but it will at least show what central Cuba is now and may yet become."

"Your own experiences were not exciting?" "No, not at all. I did not go over with the idea of doing more than to put myself in the position I asked the young men of South Carolina to take—that is, a position in which to be shot at by Spaniards and to shoot back—and as I was not able to direct the policy of Gen. Gomez I could not provide exciting situations. My fight turned out to be more against starvation than against Spaniards, I am sorry to say. I was only in one encounter of arms."

"Where was that?" "At Moron, the town at the head of the bay. With 110 men we attacked the night of August 12—four hours, as it turned out, after the protocol of peace had been signed. There were three regiments of Spaniards in the town and it was defended by 19 block houses. We tackled eight of these at a distance of ranging from 50 to 150 yards and kept up the fight for an hour losing—no man! But I may as well give an outline of my very humdrum adventures in order to save myself the task of oversteating it further by word of mouth. During the last two days so many kind friends have bombarded me with questions that my voice is weary and I am weary of my voice."

"No, never I recovered my horse and I marched 40 miles in three days and got rid of 30 pounds in doing it, and then a fast of 40 days from rations kept me from resuming them. Everybody starts by asking me if I got back my horse. A Cuban officer took pity on me and loaned me a broken down one, which by good fortune and good care I was able to restore and make available later. I landed on the southeast, and departed from the northeast. In an air line the distance is about 100 miles, but we zigzagged a hundred more. A command of Gomez's army with the two dynamite guns taken over to save my expedition reduced and captured the towns of Jibaro and Arroyo Blanco, but I had not the luck to be with them. We were posted to protect the besiegers of the latter place from interference by the Spaniards on the trocha. I witnessed the capture of Gen. Bermudez for outrages committed on pacifists, but did not see him executed, as he was after a second trial. Not having been at Jibaro, I did not see Lieut. Johnson of the United States army, commanding the colored troops, in his famous defense of a barrel of rum against the Cubans, his tearing down of the Cuban flag and his attempt to shoot his non-commissioned officers for refusing to fire on the Cubans—but I know the facts. I have seen the reduced one-half by starvation and disease, have lived days without food, and weeks on scanty gleanings of mangoes and parched corn, foraged for at distances of from six to fifteen miles. I have seen the darkest side of war and the darkest side of the character of the Cuban forces, reduced almost to savagery by privations."

Two nights after our attack on Moron we got news that a relief expedition had landed on the north coast and sought the protection of troops. Our infantry marched 40-odd miles in two days, most of it through fearful swamps, and emerged on the beach at El Mamon August 10 where we found the expeditionaries and ate our first square meal since July 11. Gen. Gomez came in next day, bringing news of the peace, and I was present at a striking gathering of chiefs, the first in Freed Cuba. This was being over I got an honorable discharge and embarked on a little 23-ton schooner, sailed three days to the Key's north of Caribbean, a Spanish town; met Gen. Nunez, there arrived with the Wanderer expedition, spent a week on board steamers while Gen. Gomez's army concentrated near Caibarien and met the Spaniards under the new peace conditions; left on the little schooner with 25 men in tow of the Wanderer. Our boat the "Dellie" was dropped near Miami. We sailed and drifted south along the entire line of Florida Keys, rescued a Nassau boat with a party of starving Cubans 20 days out from Nuevitas, towed them toward Key West, ran on reefs at night, managed to get off again and finally got into Key West harbor

on the night of September 1, passing the quarantine blockade and landing in a storm. Some of my effects are in quarantine near Key West and others in Tampa Bay—I was lucky enough to escape the quarantine officers in my skin. But don't be worried—I haven't been to Cuba. In March of 1900 miles I never entered a town; in fact I never saw a house, nor a cow, calf, sheep or goat, and only two chickens. Sugar, coffee, tobacco and rum are staple products of Cuba. In all that time and all that journeying we encountered of these things but tobacco and not half a sufficiency of that. The country there is a wilderness, with a few huts and almost no people. Yet a wilderness of most wonderful natural riches and enormous capabilities of wealth.

"I want to add that I am deeply grateful to my friends for the welcome they have given me, so far beyond anything I looked for, and so far beyond my earning. I have done nothing extraordinary, nothing but the simplest matter of duty. I am glad to be in South Carolina and in Columbia again, not so much because of hardships elsewhere but because I find myself once more among the best people on this earth."—State.

## ONE DEAD THREE WOUNDED.

How the Colorado Politicians Open Their Convention.

A pitched battle occurred at Colorado Springs Wednesday morning between the two factions of the Colorado silver Republican party, in which one man was killed and three were wounded. The dead man is Chas. S. Harris of Denver, an employe of the Denver and Gulf railway. The wounded were removed by their friends and their identity has not been definitely established. It is said that a man named Palmer was shot in the cheek, but not seriously injured. Another man had his hand shot nearly off, and another received a flesh wound in the arm. The fight was waged for the position of the silver house in which the silver Republican State convention is to meet Thursday. An armed guard, representing the faction deposed by National Chairman Towne, was sent to drive the guard out of the theatre. After a hot scrimmage in which many shots were fired the Tellurites fled in dismay. Harris and the three wounded are supposed to have been members of the attacking force. Chairman Board, A. M. Stevenson and other leading silver Republicans openly charge Sheriff Boynton and Internal Revenue Collector Frank Horbert of Denver with leading the attack. Sheriff Boynton states that he, Mr. Horbert and Chief of Police Gathright did not go to the opera house and that they were there only to take possession of the place. Five men were arrested in the opera house, and one, it is claimed by the police, had a smoking Winchester in his hands. The prisoners are: Walter Russell, J. W. Lupton, J. J. Long, A. C. Smith and A. F. Monge, all of Cripple Creek. They are charged with the murder of Harris. A guard of 20 men, under Boynton and Gathright, held the opera house, and the Teller people are refused admittance.

## HOW A BURGLAR WAS CAUGHT.

Stolen Watch Gave Him Away. Live-ly Chase in Laurens.

An exciting incident happened at Laurens on the public square Wednesday afternoon. The cause of the excitement was the chase across the square and through several alleys and streets of a negro man named Dick Pasley. Pasley was finally captured about a quarter of a mile from the square, and turned over to the proper authorities. He now lies languishing behind the bars charged with burglary. Some time after the residence of Dr. Frank Fuller, at Mountville, in this county, was entered by a burglar and several articles stolen, among them a highly prized watch and \$95 in silver and paper. The burglar was so skillfully done that no clue was obtainable by which to trace the burglar. Dr. Fuller had long since given up all hope of ever recovering any of the stolen property or of discovering the thief. But the ways of the wicked are hard, and general crimes sooner or later come to the light. Pasley had broken the watch and brought it to the city to have it worked on. He carried it to Dr. Visanka, a jeweler. Mr. Visanka had done some work on the watch while Dr. Fuller had it in his possession, and as soon as it was presented to him he recognized it and agreed to purchase it. But the negro, thinking something was up, broke and ran, saying he would be back in a short while to see it. Mr. Visanka pursued him. Others joined in and the negro was finally captured. The negro confessed, and the watch was recovered. He implicates another negro, Dan Fuller, who has been arrested. This negro is a ne'er-do-well and money lender near Mountville. The case against Fuller, however, is not very strong, as Pasley is thought to be lying on him.—State.

## SHOT IN COLD BLOOD

Theodore Godfrey Attacked by a Drunken Negro.

Theodore Godfrey, who belongs to Capt. Anderson's heavy artillery, was shot on King Street, Charleston, last Tuesday afternoon by a drunken negro known as "Cracker Henry." The assault was most cowardly and unprovoked, as the soldier was unarmed and the negro shot him merely because he protested against the negro's cursing in the hearing of ladies. The bullet took effect in the abdomen and Godfrey is in a very critical condition. The negro eluded all his pursuers and escaped. It is fortunate for "Cracker Henry" that Charleston is not a lynching town, or he might be in a short time the principal figure at a coroner's inquest, where the verdict explained that the deceased came to his death from exposure—to a rag. Since the above was written we learn that the negro has been arrested and lodged in jail.

## How the Volunteers Erred.

Senator Hanna rises to remark that the volunteers are themselves to blame for their sad plight. Yes; they should have arranged to have food and medicine sent to them from their homes.

## DEFENDS MCLAURIN.

What The Senator Did Say to President McKinley.

## COL. JONES' VERSION OF IT.

He Objects to the Headlines of The News and Courier, and Thinks Unjust Criticism Has Been Made.

Col. Willie Jones, who was present at the interview between Senator McLaughlin and the Washington correspondent of The News and Courier, Wednesday handed the following prepared statement to The State, with the request that it be published:

"So much unjust criticism has been made of Senator McLaughlin on account of a dispatch sent to 'The News and Courier' by its Washington correspondent, that I feel impelled to set the record of justice to appear in public print."

"I was present when the interview between the Senator and the reporter, saw and heard everything that passed, and there is no room whatever for the charge that Senator McLaughlin said a word unbecoming a Democrat."

The report sent by the reporter is very meagre and its purports to give one or two sentences of the conversation that lasted nearly an hour. Even this, however, would not have occasioned any criticism if it were not for the headlines of that wonderful artist who presides over this department of The News and Courier. Nor do I think the reporter intended to do the senator an injustice, and I am sure he will agree with what I shall say.

"Senator McLaughlin, Col. Thompson and myself had passed a very busy day at the war department and wound up with a call on the President. There is no doubt all of us were feeling good, for we had succeeded beyond our fondest hopes saving our beloved State from the indelible disgrace of being the only one in the Union that failed to respond to the call to arms. It was a very hot day and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the senator and myself retired to my room at the Metropolitan and in true Democratic style had taken off our coats and collars to cool. Mr. Larnier called and desired to know what we had accomplished and all about our mission. We proceeded to tell him from the account of our trip to the White House the conversation drifted on to the war and the war policy of the President. Senator McLaughlin spoke frankly and intelligently on this subject and agreed to give Mr. Larnier an interview. He made some notes and handing them to Mr. Larnier told him to write the interview out on the lines we were talking. He said in substance that the dispatch states, but in a different connection entirely and with no such intention as some of his critics have sought to make appear. I cannot undertake to recall all that was said, but this is the substance: That the President had displayed great wisdom in the conduct of the war. He earnestly sought to avoid war, but when it was forced on him, eminent success had followed, which with his nonsectarian policy, made him the most popular President since the days of Andrew Jackson. That it was a great mistake for Democratic leaders to antagonize the war policy of the President, because the real issue between the parties was the money question, and when you emphasized the war issue you obscured the money question and destroyed all hope of success. He said that if the war issue were the only question, the election were to come right now, McKinley would be renominated and elected by acclamation."

"This is about the substance of what occurred, and there was nothing unbecoming or wrong in anything that I saw or heard. If the correspondent had given all that was said the most fastidious democratic palate in the country would not have rejected it as an attack on the Democratic party of South Carolina and certainly if I had heard one of our senators say something not in consonance with our principles, I would have noted it."

"Willie Jones."

## COTTON GROWERS TO MEET.

The State Convention to be Held at Columbia on September 20.

The convention of the State cotton growers will be held at Columbia on September 20, and President Wilborn is expecting a full attendance. Each county will send as many delegates as it is entitled to representatives in the house.

President Wilborn Wednesday received advice from the Southern Passenger association that the Atlantic Coast Line, Florida, Central and Pensacola, Plant System and the Southern railway have granted reduced return rates from all points in the State, and also from Augusta, Ga. The following rates are offered:

Abbeville, \$5.05; Anderson, \$5.55; Augusta, \$4.05; Blacksburg, \$5.65; Camden Junction, \$1.75; Carlisle, \$2.75; Charleston, \$5.85; Chester, \$2.75; Darlington, \$4.05; Denmark, \$2.75; Fairfax, \$3.55; Greenville, \$5.65; Greenville, \$5.65; Greenwood, \$4.05; Newberry, \$2.25; Prosperity, \$2.00; Rock Hill, \$4.05; Spartanburg, \$4.45; Sumter, \$2.25. Tickets, limited to continuous passage in each direction, to be sold September 19 and 20 with final limit September 22.

## In a Night's Raid.

In the regular Unionist Vermont election Wednesday the Vermonters elected their entire State ticket, headed by Edward C. Smith, of St. Albans. It is probable that the Republicans have elected their entire list of 30 senators. Twenty-five Democratic representatives are reported elected in the 115 towns thus far heard from. Thomas W. Moloney, of Rutland, the Democratic candidate for governor, has polled about the same vote as the Democratic candidate did four years ago, while the Republican vote for governor has materially decreased.

## Supposed to Have Been Lost.

The American schooner John H. Platt, Capt. Ives, from New York, bound for Brunswick, is supposed to have been lost in the recent storm. It is reported that parts of a vessel on which the name was painted came ashore on Tybee island a few days ago.

## A MILITARY SENSATION.

Lieut. Col. Tillman Ordered Out of Camp Lee.

Col. J. H. Tillman, of the First Regiment, blew into town Thursday afternoon and his many friends and admirers were glad to welcome him. But before he left for Jacksonville he created the biggest military sensation of the war, so far as these parts are concerned. It will be recalled that Col. Tillman has been very active in the effort to have his regiment mustered out, and he was returning from Washington where he had been to see about that matter.

During the evening he visited Camp Lee and had a pleasant social chat with Col. Jones, Major Eaves and other officers. Col. Jones had to come up town and he left Major Eaves in command of the camp. Soon after Col. Jones' departure, Colonel Tillman stated that he wished to visit the Darlington Guards, Manning Guards and other companies with which he was associated when the troops were mobilized here.

He did visit these companies, and showed them the petition gotten up by the First Regiment asking to be dismissed. He explained to them the situation and it is said a number of the men were pleased with what the First Regiment had done. Colonel Tillman had a large crowd about him, when Major Eaves approached and asked him to withdraw from the camp as his presence under the circumstances was detrimental to good discipline. Colonel Tillman positively refused to leave and claimed that he was the superior officer of the major.

Tillman took a seat in an officer's tent while Major Eaves issued orders which called out the guard, but this was superseded by the long roll being sounded, and in a few minutes the regiment was assembled in the company streets under arms. They were kept there for twenty minutes when they were ordered to return to their tents. While all this was going on Colonel Tillman left the camp and came to the city.

Colonel Jones expressed the following view about the matter:

"From the information which I have received from several of the officers and men of the regiment who witnessed the occurrence, I would say that Major Eaves was justified in the course he took in reference to Lieutenant Colonel Tillman. I left the camp just at dark and turned it over to Major Eaves, as was known, and 20 killed and 50 wounded. The fate of the Christians in other towns is uncertain, but only those who succeeded in obtaining refuge in the court houses have been saved."

It is reported in Athens that the bombardment was renewed at Candia Wednesday and that the port has been seriously damaged. The foreign warships have landed sailors to rescue the British cargo ships, and pumps have been landed to assist in quenching the flames. According to telegrams from Candia, it is estimated that 22 British were killed and 45 wounded. Several Christian families have sought refuge on the warships. Many corpses are lying in the street of Candia. In one case a whole family was killed. The Italian consulate is also reported burned.

## WHAT TILLMAN SAYS.

When Colonel Tillman was asked for a statement in reference to the Candia affair he said: "I do not think it proper that I should say anything. In fact, it was unnecessary and uncalled for that other officers should have rushed to the newspapers to publish their grievances if any they had. I stopped in Columbia to see Gov. Elberle and in the afternoon I drove out to Camp Lee with the governor's secretary to pay my respects to the officers of the camp. After I had done so, I asked to visit the three companies that were formerly under my command, the Darlington Guards, Manning Guards and Edisto Rifles. The reception I was given by them was indeed gratifying. The boys seemed to want to go home and I may possibly have made some remarks unintentionally that offended certain officers."

I regret the whole occurrence. All of the officers I regarded as my friends and I hope I may still call upon them some day. I think Maj. Eaves and myself both acted too hastily."

"There is no man in South Carolina for whom I entertain a higher regard than Col. Jones, and had he been present I do not think any trouble would ever have occurred. Maj. Eaves did order me out of the camp, and being his superior officer I refused to go until he told me to. I think Maj. Eaves told me here, that if they petitioned to go home they would be sent home. If that be a crime then I am a criminal. It is very improper for military affairs to be discussed in the public print, and I regret that I have been forced to say anything at all."

## A COURT-MARTIAL PROBABLE.

It is positively asserted that a court-martial will result from Lieut. Col. Tillman's visit to camp. Maj. Eaves was seen Thursday regarding the affair, and he made the announcement that he would prefer charges against Lieut. Col. Tillman. If a court-martial is held, Lieut. Col. Tillman could not be mustered out until the finding of the court was sent to the war department. This action would necessarily delay the work of mustering out the men.

## A Singular Accident.

One of the most singular of railway accidents was that near Genoa, by which a dozen lives were recently lost. The Giori tunnel, in which it occurred, is very long, and so foul that the windows are shut, leaving the passengers to keep alive on what air is already in the car. But the engineers have no such support, and the accident was caused by the fact that the drivers and firemen on the three engines needed to haul the train up the heavy grade of the tunnel were asphyxiated. The train consequently slipped back and plunged into a passenger train at the bottom of the incline.

## Gets Heavier.

The correspondent of the Times in Candia says: "It is estimated that not fewer than 800 Christians have been massacred and the town has been pillaged by Bash Bazouks and the Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets shouting 'death to the English.'"

## A CLASH IN CRETE.

German, British and Italian Consulates Destroyed.

## MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

British Warship Throws Shells Into the Town. British Troops Forced to Slay Many Mussulmans.

Candia on the Island of Crete was in a state of anarchy last week. A collision between the Mussulmans, who were demonstrating against European control, and the British authorities, who have been installing Christians as revenue officials, culminated in bloody fighting between Mussulmans and the British troops. Riots occurred in various parts of the city and many were killed. When the outbreak was fiercest a warship, stationed in the harbor, began firing shells with the result that a portion of the city was burnt.

The trouble began with the attempt of the British military authorities to install Christian officials. They had appointed a council of international control to administer the revenues, and a detachment of soldiers was stationed outside the office as a precaution. A crowd of unarmed Mussulmans, who had been demonstrating against the Christians, attempted to force an entrance into the office. The British soldiers fired and wounded several. The Mussulmans then rushed into the Christian quarter, shouting into windows and setting many houses and shops on fire.

Sir A. Biliotti, the British consul at Candia, who went to Candia on board the British battleship Camperdown, cable to the foreign office saying that the riot at Candia was caused in the following manner:

A British soldier on guard at the tax office was suddenly stabbed in the back and he dropped his rifle, which exploded, killing a Mussulman. The firing then became general, and a party of 20 British blue jackets from the British torpedo gunboat Hazard was almost annihilated before the sailors could reach the ship. In addition, a detachment of 45 British soldiers were driven from their quarters near the telegraph station and many of them were wounded. The total casualties, so far as known, are 20 killed and 50 wounded. The fate of the Christians in other towns is uncertain, but only those who succeeded in obtaining refuge in the court houses have been saved."

## A Majority of the People Want the Dispensary.

Governor Ellerbe got 30,101 votes, Watson 7,579, Archer 1,998 and Whitman 367. Those four advocated the dispensary in the campaign. The total number of votes cast in the primary was 78,493, of which the four dispensary advocates received 40,045, or something more than half. Featherstone, the prohibition candidate, received 17,882 votes, so the dispensary is 22,163 votes ahead of prohibition. Schumpert and Tillman received high license. The former got 8,177 votes and the latter 12,389, a total of 20,566. The high license candidates received 2,684 votes more than the prohibition advocates, but 19,472 less than the dispensary candidates. The opposition to the dispensary is divided between prohibition and high license. Aggregate the votes cast for the candidates of both those ideas, and the vote for the dispensary candidates is 1,597 ballots greater. So the dispensary's advocates outnumber the prohibition and high license forces by a margin of 1,597 votes. The members of either one of those ideas. The first primary has conclusively demonstrated that the dispensary has a majority of the Democrats behind it and that prohibition has the weakest following of any of the three ideas of dealing with the liquor question. So should Featherstone be elected in the second primary, neither he nor anybody else could twist this election into a measure of prohibition over the dispensary. The dispensary is on top, a fact proven by the figures quoted above and still more conclusively demonstrated by the legislative election.—Columbia Record.

## THE OLD RASCAL CAUGHT.

Thomas Jefferson Mackey in the Tolls of the Law.

A dispatch from London, Ontario, says Judge Thomas J. Mackey, well known in New York and the south, has been captured there by United States detectives on charge of bigamy. "Send for Dr. Day. Tell him I met the object of terror at your door and that my plan failed. My life is in danger, and so I must be careful when with this man. Oh, God, what can I do. If he should know this my life would be taken. He is a real Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Such was the despairing appeal made by Katherine S. Porterfield, of Chestertown, Va., third and unlawful wife of Judge Thomas Jefferson Mackey, who was arrested Wednesday charged with bigamy. The note was written in the hand of an educated woman, with lead pencil, on a scrap of paper, and left at No. 396 Queens avenue, the house in which Judge Mackey, with his young bride, engaged a room upon their appearance in London.

The present charge against Judge Mackey is that he married Miss Katherine S. Porterfield while his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Curtis Mackey, of New York, was still alive and his legal wife. The bride comes of a good family in Charleston, Va., and she was married to Judge Mackey in New York city.

From New York the husband and his wife, or prisoner, went to Chicago, and when he found that the detectives were after him fled to this city, where he was discovered in a Queens avenue boarding house.

## Cubans Surrender Arms.

Two hundred Cubans surrendered their arms and asked for rations at Santiago Wednesday. The Cubans say their forces in Santiago province are suffering for want of provisions. Gen. Lawton has replied that he will ration all the men who will return to town and give up their arms. He believes it will not be long before most of the Cubans have given up their fight for recognition and have returned to their homes.

## To Feed the Starving.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation directing that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the island of Cuba by the forces of the United States, beef, cattle and other food supplies, intended for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the island, may be admitted free of duty, subject to the discretion of the United States forces at the port of entry, who is charged with the responsibility for the gratuitous distribution of said food supplies to the starving inhabitants of the island.

## Gets Heavier.

The correspondent of the Times in Candia says: "It is estimated that not fewer than 800 Christians have been massacred and the town has been pillaged by Bash Bazouks and the Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets shouting 'death to the English.'"

## NEW MODE OF COLLECTION.

An East St. Louis Man Goes at it With a Brace of Pistols.

Wm. R. McFarland of the horse commission firm of McFarland & Evans of East St. Louis Thursday walked into the office of Louis Newgass & Son at the stock yards in Chicago, and presenting a revolver at the head of Louis N. Newgass, the junior member of the firm, commanded him to send for his cashier, Frank Moseley. Upon the appearance of Moseley, McFarland drew another revolver and ordered the cashier to draw a check in his favor for \$10,416, which he claimed the firm owed him. When the cashier had finished making out the check, McFarland calmly instructed Newgass, at the same time giving a menacing flourish to his weapons, to affix his signature to the paper. That done, the man from East St. Louis lined the two frightened men up against the wall of the office, and with all the solemnity of a judge at the bar administered an oath to them to the effect that they would not attempt to follow him or raise an outcry. He then departed, after stowing his revolvers and the check in his pockets. As soon as the visitor had left the office, however, Moseley and Newgass telephoned the police headquarters what had happened. The check was drawn on the National Live Stock bank, and Police Captain Lavin immediately dispatched two detectives to the bank. McFarland was standing at the cashier's window with the check in his hand when the officers entered. He was so intent upon exchanging the paper for currency that he failed to notice the detectives until they stood, one at each elbow, and seized him. McFarland was quickly disarmed and a few minutes later was behind the bars of a cell at the police station. The \$10,416 which McFarland attempted to collect by intimidating Newgass and Moseley is said to be the amount due McFarland in consequence of a sale of horses to the De Four Commission company. The transaction is said to have taken place some time ago, when the time was set for the payment of the money 15 days after the delivery of the stock. Later, it is claimed, the time for payment was cut down to five days, whereupon the De Four company transferred its interest in the deal to Newgass & Son. McFarland feared he would come out loser in the transfer and chose summary tactics to get even.

## PRIMARY FIGURES.

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Two hundred Cubans surrendered their arms and asked for rations at Santiago Wednesday. The Cubans say their forces in Santiago province are suffering for want of provisions. Gen. Lawton has replied that he will ration all the men who will return to town and give up their arms. He believes it will not be long before most of the Cubans have given up their fight for recognition and have returned to their homes.

## To Feed the Starving.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation directing that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the island of Cuba by the forces of the United States, beef, cattle and other food supplies, intended for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the island, may be admitted free of duty, subject to the discretion of the United States forces at the port of entry, who is charged with the responsibility for the gratuitous distribution of said food supplies to the starving inhabitants of the island.

## Gets Heavier.

The correspondent of the Times in Candia says: "It is estimated that not fewer than 800 Christians have been massacred and the town has been pillaged by Bash Bazouks and the Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets shouting 'death to the English.'"

## SOUTH CAROLINIANS THERE.

Trouble in a Jacksonville Restaurant. What Caused It.

A serious disturbance at Pignolo's restaurant, on Hogan street, between officers and soldiers, occurred shortly after 12 o'clock Thursday night, with the result that there will probably be several trials by court-martial on charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Sergt. Moore of Co. K, First South Carolina regiment, is also suffering from a broken nose, as the result of a heavy water glass being thrown at him. According to eye-witnesses the trouble started over some officers of the Second Alabama regiment using profane language in the restaurant. Seated at one table was Col. Alston of the First South Carolina regiment, with his wife, while at another table were some South Carolinians, officers and privates, and at another table, at the farther side of the room, were some officers of the Second Alabama regiment. One of the South Carolina privates went over to the table where the Alabama officers were seated and stated to them that an officer from the South Carolina regiment, with his wife, were seated in the room, and requested them not to swear.

The private went back to his seat, but the profanity was not to be ceased, and he went over again. In the meantime the South Carolina officer and his wife, not caring to stay where there was profanity being uttered, left the restaurant. When the private went over the second time the Alabama officers are said to have resented his interference, objecting to being "called down" by a private. Words followed, and a general row resulted. A water glass, said to have been thrown by an officer, struck Sergt. Moore, while a coffee cup went through a window.

The police were sent for, and several officers were soon in the place, and with the assistance of the provost guards succeeded in restoring order. Several times the trouble was on the point of breaking out afresh, when the would be fighters were separated. The policemen had their pistols drawn, and had not the utmost forbearance been shown there is no telling what the result might have been.

A detachment of provost guards were hurriedly sent from headquarters, and were stationed in the restaurant, preventing anyone from coming in or going out, while other guards held the crowd in check on the outside. The names of the officers that were involved in the difficulty were taken, and an investigation will be held. Sergt. Moore was attended by a surgeon, and afterward sent to the Third division hospital.—Jacksonville Times.